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Moncrolly vs. the People is the issue bafore the Senate to-day.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, at Greencastle, gathered first honors last night, THE new French Cabinet is about five days

old-guess it will stick for thirty days at It is charged that about 800 medical stu-

dents cast illegal votes in Chicago last Tuesday. They voted for Smith, the Republican candidate for Mayor. sign. She has held the office for eleven

years, and it has paid her \$44,000. It feels home-like-that office does. The business men and interests of Indiana will ascertain to day what Senators are rep-

resenting them, and who of them are con-

trolled by moneyed monopolies. THE Senate by passing the Williams Telephone bill will save to the business people of Indiana enough in two years to pay the entire expenses of both the regular and extra sessions of 1885. Think of this Messieurs Senators!-will you throw away the oppor-

SENATOR HILLIGASS moved on yesterday that House bill No. 44 (the Williams Telephone bill) be made the special order for 11 o'clock to-day. The motion was adopted. The bill will have the support of every Sanator who has the interest of his constituents

Tak gathering of capitalists and lobbyists about the Senate chamber in the interests of the Western Union-Bell Telophone monopoly means corruption. One of the agents of the monopoly has whispered that enough votes have been "bagged" to defeat the Williams bill. Let the Senate resent the

THE Journal thinks Pension Commissioner Black has been blundering. That is pretty good evidence of the best kind of performance of daty on General Black's part. If the Journal were praising him we should suspect him of some irregularities-of some such loose management, for instance, as characterized his predecessor—the Journal's

WE respectfully but earnestly tell the Senators who vote against the bill to reduce the exhorbitant telephone charges that they are voting against the people and in favor of a shameless and extorting monopoly. The Democrats voting against it will violate the promise of their party to the people to represent their interests and not the interests of

WHOEVER else may be glad at a prospect of war over in Afghanistan, the telegraph editor and proof-reader are not. Already with only one little battle fought they are scratching their heads over such names as Krapotkine, Doudon-Kaff-Korsakoff, Kushk, Penjdeh, Maranchak, etc. Given a lengthy war and the newspapers must import Afghan or Russian proof-readers.

SENA TOR SHERMAN is quite a joker. He was interviewed the other day, and concluded his talk with the side splitting remark that "the Republican party is the right one, and that the Republican party has been honest and faithful." The Senator is not a fool and he knows better than any other man alive to-day that except in derision the words "honest" and "faithful" as applied to the Republican party are false.

GENERAL GRANT, to the gratification of all good people, still survives, and may outlive the session of the Legislature. Disgraceful as such utterances are to any creature wearing the shape of man, we are yet informed that some of the electrical manipulators expressed hopes that he might pass away before the day set for the closing of the session that the Senate might adjourn for a day, or possibly two, thus enabling the defeat of the Williams Telephone bill.

HERE is another specimen of Republican factice in the Chicago election. One set worked on the church element and another on the saloons. Mr. Harrison said in an interview the day after the election: "There is another thing to which the large vote for the Republican ticket may with equal justice be attributed. A rumor of it reached me some time ago, but it has only leaked out to-day. It is that many of the salcon-keepers were approached by Republican workers and were given to understand that if they would vote | the pages are furnished at prices for Smith, and the Republican ticket could win, they would be willing to pass a law at | Think of the "Waverly" novels entire, 'n Springfield reducing the liquor license. This I fourteen volumes, aggregating 12,000 pages, was believed by a great many saloon-keepers. I neatly bound in cloth. cleverly illustrate 1

and they were in this way induced to vote for the Republican ticket."

THE prolonged debating on unimportant bills in the Senate seems to be gratifying to the lobbyists who are here for the purpose of defeating the Telephone bill. They were instructed to secure as much of this character of legislation as possible.

THE TELEPHONE VILLAINY. The Indiana State Senate Chamber and the hotels where Senators are stopping have for two days received the visits of capitalists selected from the lists of directors and stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph and American-Bell Telephone Companies, two gigantic monopolies with blended interest in defeating the bill which proposes to reduce the outrageous extortion imposed by the telephone owners upon the people. There never was drawn a more clearly defined issue between an aggressive monopoly and the interests of the people. No honest man will assert, after investigation, that the profits of the telephone organization is not a frightful imposition upon the people. Here is an institution of chiefly foreign ownership enjoying rights of way in Indiana and immunity from taxation demanding the right to extort tolls for the use of the instruments they are thus permitted to use, which are simply infamous. Paying absolutely

nothing for the privilege of doing business in the State, it sets its poles on the streets and alongside the public highways; runs its wires upon houselops, often to the in. convenience of citizens, and, though demanding from the people from 133 to 200 per cent, per annum upon its instrument, yet expects the State Senate, and a Democratic Senate at that, to refuse to pass a bill reducing its extortionate collections from the peo-The House of Representatives came Or course Miss Sweet does not want to re- I squarely up to the line of its duty by pass-

ing, with a practically unanimous vote, the bill to reduce the grasping rentals of the telephone monopolists. It is difficult to believe there is danger of the Senate not supplementing the action of the House. We can hardly credit the report that one or more Democratic Senators are opposing and will speak in opposition to this reduction bill. What claim has the telephone monopoly upon the State or upon the Democracy calling for Democratic Senafors to rise on the floor of the Senate and champion its interests, which are surely opposed to the interests of the people? If it has no such claim upon the State or the party, what is the influence actuating Democratic Senators to champion this monopoly? The Sentinel asks these questions for the people; let the Senators answer.

INJUSTICE TO THE RED MAN. Indian Commissioner Adkins betrays his ignorance of human nature and his lack of experience, by stating that he does not believe there will be any trouble or difficulty in removing the more than 3,000 settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago lands. Mr. Adkins evidently believes that poor and hard working settlers, who earn by conest toil whatever they may have, like nothing better than being the shuttlecocks of a Nation's undering battledore, knocked simlessly from place to place. If the settlers in those lands are made to vacate without amends, and go without trouble or forcible remonstrance, they are not made of the stuff, which, according to popular theory, forms the framework of our hardy ploneers.—Minneapolis Tribune.

"Betrays his ignorance of human nature" indeed! That is just what Commissioner Adkins does not do. On the contrary, he fully understands human nature so well as to know that those white "sellers" are a band of squatters who have undertaken to absorb the Crow Creek and Winnebago lands a la Oklahoma boomer style, without any right or title. There are plenty of first-class lands belonging to Uncle Sam to which "poor and hard-working settlers" who are prompted by just and honest motives can acquire legitimate claims under the home-

stead, pre-emption and other laws. The "3,000 settlers" who have entered upon Indian reservations, which were properly ceded to them by our Government years ago by a just and proper treaty, have no rights whatever to those lands.

The simple truth of the matier is that an immense pressure was brought to bear upon President Arthur to open up these lands to settlement. Those importuning him to do this were determined to take these fine reservations from the red man, right or wrong, and were ready en masse to rush in, crowd out the Indians, and take possession of their homes, their improvements, their everything, which they did exactly do as soon as the excuse was given them by a careless and indifferent Republican President and his land-grabbing Secretary Teller.

The Government made no mistake when by treaty it promised to protect the Indian in the enjoyment of his own. It is the red men who have been "the shuttlecocks of a Nation's blundering battledore, knocked aimlessly from place to place."

President Cleveland's administration will sift to the bottom this whole matter of the sequestration of Indian reservations, which has been going on almost ad libitum for years. All the wrongs and abuses inflicted upon the aborigines will be shown up in their horrible reality, and it will reveal a fearful showing of "man's inhumanity to man."

THE CHEAPENING OF BOOKS.

One of the marvels of our day, when comparing it with any remote past, is the cheapness of books. An illustration of the innovation on the former high prices of standar1 publications is had at any popular newsstand where the "Seaside" or "Franklin Square" library publications are on sale. In the form of these publications as much reading can be had for ten cents as, a few years ago, cost a dollar. But these uncovered prints being unsuited for library use, they have been most serviceable for traveling service, and wherever read are soon thrown aside or destroyed. But latterly volumes in cloth with illuminated decorations of cover and numerous embellishments through which are nothing less than astonishing.

and printed in type almost as large as this, being had for \$7-only fifty cents a volume. In the same style the poetical works of such writers as Byron, Burns, Pope, Moore, Scott Shelly, Hood, Tennyson, etc., may be purchased at an average of sixty cents per author. Hume's History of England is within reach at \$1.80. A book before us entitled "Cyclopedia of Choice Prose," and sold by the purchasers for sixty cents, contains in clear and amply large type the following admirable reading: Complete Essays of Lord Bacon, The Letters of Junius, Sketches by Washington Irving, The Words of Washington, Macauley's Life of Frederick The Great, and the following treatises: A New Theory of the Sun. Olling the Waves, Tourgenief's Novels, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Among the Himalayas.

At such figures named it would appear that the lowest possible prices at which books can be printed is reached, and they are so low that even the homes of the poor may be supplied with the best of literature in attract-

OUR BUREAU OF NEWS. Good as has been the news service by the Western Associated Press, a recent arrangement will further secure the papers connected with it the news of our own country and of the world at large, as no papers not belonging to the Association can be supplied. This new arrangement consists of a consolidation with the New York Associated Press for better obtaining foreign advices and by the lessing of special wires, which makes the Association independent of local telegraph offices. These special wires are operated in Indianapolis and in ten other cities, including the largest in the United States. In this city the Sentinel and the Journal get the full service the new arrangement, which is shared also by the News, the afternoon paper. Thus advantageously situated, the three papers named continue to lead any other papers in Indiana in furnishing telegraphic information of events at home and abroad. With special day and night operatives for the special wires the very latest occurrences up to time of going to press will be given to readers of the Sentinel, the Journal and the News. The service may be trusted as reliable, and it will be much fuller than that of any other news supplying asso-

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. WATER. To the Editor of the Sentinel:

What company owns the telephone exchange of Indianapolis, and what is its capital stock? Frankfort, Ind., April 8, 1885.

The Central Telephone Company, of Chicego, Ill. The capital stock is \$10,000,000, and it pays handsome dividends on this vast amount of stock. The stock is owned largely by Boston men, who also own stock in the Bell Telephone Company. This stock is of course watered on the Jay Gould plan. One of the officers of the company, now in this city fighting the Williams bill, was examined before a Senate Committee this week and admitted that 35 per cent. of the steck was water. He stated the capital stock to be \$10,000,000, but declined to state what smount of actual cash had been paid in orin-

Ir looks as if the Republican gangs of Chicago did most of the swindling at the election for Mayor the other day. The Chicago Times fires the shot into them in this fashion: "The gabble of a lot of irrational political dudes and disappointed party organs about frauds in the city election is viciously abeurd. No stronger presumptive proof of the general fairness of the election, so far as the victorious party is concerned, can be desired than is furnished by the fact that in the wards where the Democrats are most largely in the majority the falling off in the party's vote is the greatest. If fraud was contemplated anywhere, these wards would naturally have been chosen for the scene of operations. Yet in half a dozen instances the Democratic wards show a much larger reduction of the Democratic than of the Republican vote, as compared with the November election. Take the Fifth Ward for example. Harrison's vote there is over 1,000 short of his figures in November, while Smith has but 300 yotes less than Oglesby's score. The Sixth shows a similar result, Harrison losing about 600 votes, while the decline of the Republican vote in that ward is less than 150. The Seventh goes the same way, Harrison losing about 700 votes and Smith 150, In the Eighth Harrison fell off near 800 votes, while the Republican candidate came within about 200 of the vote Oglesby received in November. In some Republican wards, where the Democrats were less confident, they exerted themselves more vigorously, and their proportional losses were

THE action of the Indiana Senate to-day upon the Telephone bill is unquestionably looked to with greater interest than has any measure before the Legislature during the session. There is no mistaking or dodging an issue so sharply and distinctly defined, in plain truth as clear as day light. It is a struggle of two forces-on one side a wicked alliance of two of the most avaricions and grinding monopolies that ever cursed any people; on the other side the interestalof the busi ness men of Indianapolis. In the latter ar e included the commercial and professional men, whose influence was potential in sending to the Senate the gentlemen who are to vote on this measure to day.

Tax statement made by the Superintendent of the Central Union Telephone Company to the effect that it is a local institufion and therefore not eligible for being legislated against, bears us out in our astertions that all telephone companies go under different names in various localities for the purpose of evading certain laws bearing sgainst them, and to obtain certain privileges available only by becoming State institutions, yet they all belong to the Bell Telephone Company of North America. A King with a large family of children would be foolish to give them all the same name.

THE COLLEGE BOYS

Meet in Annual Contest at the Grand Opera House,

And A. J. Beveridge, Representative of De Pauw University, Carries Off the Honors.

Full Text of the Oration of the Successful Contestant-Abstracts of the Other Addresses - The Banquets Last Night.

The annual contest of the State Oratorical

Association took place at the Grand Operahouse last evening, with representatives present from each of the six colleges which. form the Association. By 8 o'clock the main auditorium and the first gallery were crowded, there being large delegations from the several colleges, and the secret societies coming up to the "support" of their representatioe in the trying ordeal through which he was destined to pass. As on former occasions, Indianapolis showed its appreciation of the event, the audience being composed in great part by ladies and gentlemen of this city. Bloomington's delegation was unusually large, the troubles rising out of the criticisms of young Danlap no doubt inspiring his friends to an extra exertion 10 his interest, Franklin's delegation came on the evening train, both the college and the city sending representatives to testify to the interest in Van Cleave's behalf. Greencastle emptied itself into Indianapolis during the day, and Crawfordsville, Irvington and Hanover were no less ambitious to demonstrate the interest which they felt in the superior abilities of the champions who earned the belt in the primary contest. Thus supported inspired, the curtain rose upon the indomitable six at the Grand, and the event was greeted with applause in all parts of the house, the enthusiasm in many cases being in anticipation of a favorite, s victory. but in the majority no doubt from an irrepressible desire for the college thunder to begin rolling along the langinary vault of representative oralory. After an appropriate prayer by Rev. Everest the first orator of the evening, Mr. A. J. Beveridge, of DaPauw University, was inreduced, and addressed the audience on The Case of Labor and Capital." The speaker was graceful in his gestures, clear and distinct in his utterances, earnest in his manner, and made a fine impression upon his auditors, as well as the Judges, as shown by awarding him first prize. The following is a verbatim report of his speech:

THE CASE OF LABOR AND CAPITAL. Most conflicts in society result from reactions. Power accumulates in the hands of the few, is abused, the many mistrust, some bold mind in lames their discontent and leads them into the opposite extreme. What was the French Revoluion? The reaction of the masses against the oppression of caste, with a Danton and Rosseau to lead it. What is modern skepticism? The reaction sysinst the healthful conservatism of creed, with an Ingersoll to lead it. What is the socialistic tendency or modern politics? The reaction of abor against capital, with a Henry George to

Few problems neve been solved from the standpoint of such extremes. Upon the passionless neights between, whence unprejudiced reason may sweep the whole field of thought, is ever found the comprehensive truth: and only when extrame upon this common ground floal truth been reached The result of the French Revolution was the rejection of extremes and the union of individual liberty and social restraint. The issue of the conflict between science and dogma must be the rejection of extremes and the union of faith and reason. The ultimate solution of the labor prob em must be the abandonment of extremes and the union of labor and capital.

This conflict of labor and capital is the question of the age. It is filling the universal mind, dictating political platforms, auon bursting into riots and strikes like the complaining murmurs of a coming storm, already tracing upon the walls of our legislative chambers the fatal "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharson." It was this conflict that but eight years since kindled the flames of Pittsburg sent a swift terror to every city in our land this that inspired the late riots in Hocking Val ley and South Bend; this that but yesterday shook London with an earthquake strange and fearful; this conflict between labor and ospital waxing flercer and flercer, running bullets unseen, training guns invisible, muster ing forces unconsciously that, if unchecked, wil one day rouse us with drum beat and bugle call Increasing population brings it each day nearer. Already we have 1,000,000 unemployed men; al realy 2,000,000 laborers in secret organization already fifty newspapers spreading the gospel of sedition and excess, and our population is

doubling every twenty-five years. Great cities cradle this ponflict, and with a Chi cago, a New York, a San Francisco, a score of cities equal to Paris, what must we expect? With an undred others equal to Marsailles, what? When the fortunes of Vanderbilts and Goulds, ill gotten, ill kept, are filling the masses with bitterness Ah ! was Macaulay dreaming when he told us of our coming Huns and Vandals? Was Carlyle dreaming when his prophetic voice warned America of that nearing struggle that would strain our nerves and break our heart? Was Wendell Phillips a mad man when he said that the problem of the rich and poor would yet try our souls as slavery never tried them? A prob lem this to which we must earnestly address ourselves now ere extremists have thrown labor and capital into conflict

Already these extremists are moving. Already in behalf of toiling poverty have the splendid intellects of Rosseau, Lassalle, Spencer and our own gilted George procisimed war against our social system. They represent ideas and they must be heard, for an idea glowing with the immertality of some man's convictions can not be put side but by the strong hand of convincing

gument These social extremists demand the overthrou of our social system. They see wealth, powerfu and heartless; poverty, ignorant and revengeful among the poorer classes, drunkenness, theft and murder rife and spreading, and say: Surely poverty causes this or why does it exist among the poor alone? But the poor have equal rights to happiness with the rich. Why do they not have it? Be unequal. Because one man owns a thousand acres while his neighbor is famishing. Their remedy is cleer. Right the injustice; make prop erty common, as air is common and sunlight and starlight are common. Surely the land belongs to all, just as the air and sunlight belong to all; make conditions equal, as nature made them equal. When all have plenty no Jean Valjean will take the forbidden loaf: at the gates of the rich and mighty will no Lazarus beg for crumbs. But their argument rests on false premises. Vice and slotn and attendant wretchedness do not prevail became of poverty; poverty prevails because of them. It is the old, old problem of human nature, its fraity and its fall and human nature

they disregard. But is their remedy just? What gives property its value? Some man's toll: some mau's thought. Yonder marsh is worthless; but drain it and it teems with richness. Now, is it right when one man gave it value for all to enjoy it equally? Manifestly not! Equality of condition is neither right nor natural. Great capacity deserves more than mean capacity. An Edison deserves more than his engineer. The parable of the talents flashes back the vision of natural justice, and upon natural justice is modern society founded; and

though the rains descend and the floods come and

the winds blow and beat upon it, it shall not fall, for it is founded upon a rock. Their remedy is as impossible as it is unjust Could you make property common, condition equal? Who should dwell upon the shores of grand old Hudson? Who smid the sage-bush of Missouri? Who should choose? Who decide? Would there be no favoritism, no fraud, no dissatis action? Ab, look just beyond this frost-work of fancy and there flashes the glisten of bayonets and the swords rough-ground of anarchy-sye grim and blacked warriors standing to their smcking guns. Equality of condition is impossible until every sunlit mountain and laughing valley are level plains, climate alike the world around, and all men equals in body and brain. Indeed man is like nature; here a crag and yonder a deli of dew where fairy spirits keep their home: there a Jungfrau with beeting cliffs and crown of

snow, yonder a level, generous plain, anon a dismal swamp where pestilence broods. Equive condicions and every motive to effort dies in the breast of man. The sweat of the brow, no sweat of the brain, never a glorious deed or a work of genius if improved condition does not reward it. Better the blast and whirlwind of enterprise than the dreamless sleep of such equality. Voiceless yet would be the golden harp of Shakspeare, silent the song of Milton, still the fairy fingers of Mozart, unfilled, unfilled with westward winds Columbus' sails, unreared our temples of learning and wrapped in the shadows of a dream undreampt this mightly, mightly civilization but for the magic touch of private enter-

No, not equality of condition, equality of privilege is the principle of justice! Equal privileges to build fortunes if one can; to lead armies if one can; to be an Heracheal or Humbold' if one can. this principle it was that gave us liberty without license: that handed the instant lightnings down to Garrison and Phillips; that called to arms tae soul of Lincoln; that stormed those heights at Lookout, equality of privilege, and the tattered battle flags that flashed in the curling smoke at Yorktown, at Gettysburg, at Shiloh, the sacred moss-grown monument of those who fell upon all the furrowed fields where our heroes fought for the rights of man call upon us to preserve that

Thus because it ignores nature and fustice is the theory of our social spoiler false. Let them attempt to execute it and our land owners' cannon will teach them how practical it is. God grant that America shall never test it! God grant that ere socialism visit us with torch and sword some Casar, some Cromwell, some Napoleon shall

rise and save us from ourselves! Is our society, then, sufficient to solve this problem of labor and capital? Yes! it is sufficient, In the name of popular education it is sufficient. In the name of temperance reform and pure public sentiment, it is sufficient, in the name of Him who, "despised and rejected of men, bruised for our iniquit's and for our transgressions," wounded yet with a gentleness unspeakable is ing and winning the hearts of winning our roctery is sufficient to solve this problem. But if society is equal to the question, why the conflict? The solution means too removal of the cause. What then is the cause of the conflict Not society's injustice. No! It results because right relations have been distorted; because demagogues have cut the chords of confidence binding labor and capital together. Loss of confidence, mutual distrust is the moving spirit. Labor and capital have forgotten what each owes to the other. Capital has forgotten that labor creates all its wealth; forgotten that labor is human with sacred rights; forgotten that "rank is but the guines's stamp the man's the gold for a' that": forgotten this, and fixes wages not where theo should be-but as low as labor can live upon Labor has forgotten that capital alone can give it employment; forgotten that capi tal, like all force, must be massed to accomplish great ends, and that scattered it would be spowerless as the shorn Sampson; forgotten that labor receives 95 per cent. and capital but 5 per cent. of all the value industry creates, and that capital is the directing force that renders that industry possible; forgotten the true nobility of labor, that the "purest pathos in this world is brave struggling, not repining:" that every force to day is ifting labor up. Let the toller pause and think For his sake thrones are falling and the world is rielding to the royalty of thought and toil. For his sake science searches the mystery of force and life, and, at the portals of the tomb, almost grasps he involery of death. Every influence, whether college or church, whether statemans' thought or law of matter, whatever to-day is a living force is shaping in this 19th century the very age of the working-man, yet underneath, with silent, modest might, is the hand of capital guiding, mould ing, building. Labor and capital must remember these things; labor must remember that a capl talist deserves more than a workman for the fore sight and responsibility that create enterprise. capital must remember labor's rights; give labor the wages of justice, wages that rise and fall when profits rise and fall-confidence must be restored and this problem will vanish like frost in a flood

But confidence can not be restored while three classes remain in society, the ignorant, the crimi nal and the poor: and if the school can not overcome the ignorant, the church, the criminal and ooth united to temperance the indigent-then

Thus univessal education becomes a social necessity. Ignorant labor can not reason justly. It is the ready vistim of every plausible fallacy. To ignorant labor capital seems the hoary tyrant whose heavy burdens it has borne through storm and blast with racs and hunger as its only recompense. Well may capital mistrust, well may it tremble when political power is in the hands of ignorant poverty. You can not remove the power; you must destroy the class; you must enlighten labor. Enlightened labor can think rightly. It knows that capital is the motor power of the age. It is ever changing places with capital-the incompetent heir with the able employee. Enrighten labor, educate the people and our ignorant class will fade away like the memory of a troubled dream

But whence the criminal and indigent? The rictims of capital? Notso! I questioned statisties and from its darkest page I read the auswer. Our poor spend \$1 000,000 000 every year for intox icants. Labor, worth \$1,000,000,000 more, is yearly incapatiated by intoxicants. Three-fifths of all poverty, nine-tenths of all crime comes intoxicants. Here is the efficient cause of poverty and vice; here the master spirit that is pitching the tents and lighting the camp-fires of distrust. This is more than a matter of sentiment-it is a matter of safety. The \$2,000,000,000 yearly taken fro n labor's pock ets must be saved-an economy which almost alone will eliminate the criminal and the indigent classes and solve this riddle of our future. But of itself it can not solve it. I The great need of our business civilization is immaculate conscience, a consience as tender to suffering as a mother's heart, as swift to smite a wrong as the shaft of an angry God! It alone can establish absolute confidence between labor and capital Capital without conscience means tyranny; labor without conscience mount anarchy. A practica element this we must not neglect, and we need not neglect it, for out from the snades of Geth semene, out from the riven tomb, He, of the thorn-crowned head is walking down the troubled ages, from bruised and staggering man the ourden of his woes, speaking peace; to every heart, conscience to every soul and here, here when Christianity is the basis of society, here where childhood's fires sweet lispings learn at mother's knee and from mother's loving lips the story of that Ineffable One, a story that gleams along our lives and gilds the sitvered head with flashings of immortal glory we kno s that a spotless conscience may be a universal fact. Back of Christian faith lies conscience and back of conscience lies confidence The church must come to the rescue of our modern conscience, shipwrecked as it well-nigh is in the storm and tempest of this century's struggle for gain, It ought to be, therefore, it shall be must become the logic of society. Capital must be humanized, labor must be Christianized. The might of Christian labor! it is the sublimest force in history. It was Christian labor that awoke to the morning cry of Paul Revere and rallied on the green at Lexington; Christian labor, that out from the yearning arms of home, marched forth into the flame of battle, and sent God's thunderbolts smoking against our national sin, marched forth not for itself but for justice to the slave, and to Christian labor our hope must be anchored in this conflict of to-day. But faithless labor; but let that procession that but yesterday marched through Chicago declaring robbery just; or the one that last year made Berlin tremble, let the barricaded streets of Paris, let these show you the fury of labor without conscience, without God! Toen let the song of Bethlehem's morning stars peal on, peal on, peal on till its trembling melody touches every troubled spirit, touches them in the vaults of greed, and the homes of the lowly and the camps of sin, touches and soothes and wins. Let the bugles of conscience sound the truce of God through the whole world forever! Our society is indeed equal to the problem. Only a loss of confidence has caused this conflict. only the indigent, the ign rant and the vicious

destroy confidence, and when these barriers to mutual trust have been leveled, and they will be when we have a sober, an intelligent and a Christian people, and we will have them, the sounds of this conflict will die away as the distant thunders of a stormy night recede and die before the breaking of a summer's dawn. With confidence restored, right relations will result, labor and capital will join hands, and this problem of the ages will forevermore be solved.

"A glory shines before us Of what mankind shall be-Pure, generous, brave and free; A dream of man and woman, Diviner still, but human, Solving the problem old, Spaping th use of gold. Ring balls, unreared steeples, The joy of unborn peoples; | Sound trum: far off plown, Sound trum; Your trump ur own.

E W. Bown, h sentative of Wabash whose subject, "The Rise of the People," sentative of Wabash, presented a theme well known to every reader of general history, was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the gradual and sure decay of the aristocracy and the growth of the people as contra-distinguished from that class. He spoke of the plebelan element as the source from whence have sprung the great men

lected to carry out the thought to its legitimate consequences, for in reality, these after rising in the world, leave to their offspring the heritage of aristocracy, and in this way the caste is really continued. His address was throughout a collection of truisms, well illustrated, however, and deserved to be presented with a more forcible delivery. His reference to Nihilism as an evidence of progress might lead to some discussion were it not that it was qualified by the general tenor of his argument. His assertion that all true progress originates with the people as distinguished from the great of earth, has doubtless so many exceptions in fact that it can not be accepted as a well established rule. That the majority of reformers as well as of men of distinct characteristics, who have made their impress upon science and art, have come from the humbler walks of life will be conceded by all. The gentleman, like his predecessor, received well-merited applause at the close

W. T. Van Cleave, of Franklin College, scursed "The Lobby," a suject which is recolving attention both from the press and people on account of the influence which it is yielding in our legislative bodies. Whether a lobby is always a pernicious institution, as Mr. Van Cleave asserted, is a question that has its advocates as well as its opponents and it does not appear that either side is wanting in argument to sustain its position. The influence of outside organizations has brought about many reforms in this and other countries, though in many cases great harm has resulted on account of a like influence when brought to bear for purposes of private emolument, as is too frequently the case. Mr. Van Cleave's general proposition that the lobby is corrupting our statesmen should be received with some limitations. When a statesman yields to such solicitations it is questionable whether the act of purchase corrupts. He is corrupt already, and the approach of the lobbyist but enables him to use these tendencies to the injury of his constituents. The honest man refuses to yield, and with such the lobbyist is powerless. Mr. Van Cleave's remedy lies in the moral education of the people, and indeed this would relieve the country of all the evils which beset it. The delivery of the speaker was good, but he spoke so slowly as to destroy, in many respects, the effectiveness of his speech.

T. J. Gibony, of Hanover, followed with 'Ideal Manhood." The human intellect is guided by truth and a tendency to adhere to the truth; but to distinguish a true man from a false one is a difficult task. The speaker described the counterfeits of society, and gave his ideas of what it takes to make a true man. He regarded sympathy as embodying the true idea of manhood, the prin ciple which leads the soul out of self, or, in other words, love of humanity. Paul, the Apostle, and Howard, the philanthropist, he characterized as examples of true manhood, and Christ Himself as a perfect type. The subect matter of the oration was well digested, out presented throughout with little or no change in the voice of the speaker. His gestures were wanting in animation, and there two defects combined to detract interest from a well prepared, well digested, and certainly meritorious oration.

M. M. Dunlap, the representative of the

State University, about whose speech so

much has been said within the rest few days,

was the next speaker, and presented the subject, "A Distempered Civilization." The speaker has a very forcible delivery, a clear and distinct enunciation, but possesses the fault of being slightly theatrical in his gesticulation. Mr. Danlap certainly possesses some of the elements of the successful orator and bids fair to reach a high proficiency if he makes the art a study. In the course of his speech Mr. Dunlap said that history was the guide-book of the future. On its pages, traced in enduring characters. were the lives of men and nations. Spread out before us in interesting panorama were the fierce struggles between the elements which had shaped our present civilization. In the fate of nations we read the story of their triumphs. Standing on the threshold of au unexplored country and looking along down he fleeting years of our country's life we marked three distinct periods. In the first we could see our young and struggling institutions contending for civil and religious liberty against the aggressions of a foe without. With liberty triumphant and independence secured this period merged into a second, wherein began the long and bitter strife between the friends and enemies of the Constitution, a period in which the rising structure of government trembled till its clash and fall seemed imminent but which concluded in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union; when upon the scarred shoulders of the slave fell the mantle of freedom and warring brothers quit the field of carnage to tread again the path of peace. This was the dawn of the third period, the period of rapid growth. That the all absorbing spirit of trade was sapping the life from other essential elements of our civilization, the speaker said, was an unmistakable truth. A little more than a quarter of a century ago American literature had been a source of national glory, but it had fallen into neglect. For this decline there existed a cause. 'Mercantilism' holding aloft more splendid inducements to talent was depopulating the fields of thought and beauty. Nor had education, the hand-maid of progress, escaped the blighting influence of the tradewainer It was the social, political and religious aspects of this svil which presented such alarming features to our view. That wnatever distempered society affected the State was a trite, but pregnant truth, and to no government was it so applicable as to our own. We found an established and powerful aristocracy growing in with the fibre of our social system; potitical demagogues would, if not checked, place the country on the catalogue of "the failed," and the archfiend, intemperance, was distilling death for millions. Truly, mercantilism had triumphed. It had even invaded the sacred precincts of religious thought and sentiment, not content with dominating the mere worldly elements. Mr. J. A. Kantz, the representative of

Butler University, was the last upon the programme, and presented the subject of "Reason and Reverence," indicating in its title that the discussion was thearetical rather than practiced in its tendencies. The oration was presented with considerable force, but the speaker made no attempt at display. It was throughout a strong common sense argument, and closed with some practical applications of his subject. After the orations the judges consisting of Hon. B. K. Elliott, Professor J. H. Martin, Rev. W. P. Kane. Hon. Charles L. Holstein and Professor Holcomb, who supplied the vacancy caused by the absence of Dr. McLeod, sent up the slips upon which they had recorded the grades, but the committee was a balf hour or more in arranging the same. The announce ment was finally made as follows: Beveridge, 95; Dunlap, 92 2 15; Brown, 91 2 5; Gibony, 91 3 5; Kautz, 91 2 15; Van Cleave, 89 4 15, Mr. Beveridge receiving the first prize of \$50 and Mr. Dunlap the second of \$25. The former was the first choice of four out of the five Judges, a unanimity which, it is said, has never existed on any occasion before of this kind. Mr. Beveridge resides in Sullican, Ill., and will represent the Indiana Colleges in the inter-State contest to be held at Columbus, O., on May 7.

After the contest members of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity banqueted at the Grand Hotel and the Sigma Chi's at Sherof every country and of every time, but neg- | man's Restaurant. Both occasions were